

In the Claims:

1. (Cancelled).
2. (Previously presented) A system for accessing a surgical target site, comprising:
 - an initial distraction system for creating an initial distraction corridor, wherein said initial distraction assembly includes a K-wire and at least one dilator capable of being slideably passed over said K-wire to perform said initial distraction; and
 - an assembly capable of distracting from said initial distraction corridor to a secondary distraction corridor and thereafter sequentially receiving a plurality of retractor blades for retracting from said secondary distraction corridor to thereby create an operative corridor to said surgical target site.
3. (Cancelled).
4. (Cancelled).
5. (Previously presented) A system for accessing a surgical target site, comprising:
 - an initial distraction system for creating an initial distraction corridor, wherein said initial distraction assembly includes a K-wire and at least one dilator capable of being slideably passed over said K-wire to perform said initial distraction; and
 - an assembly capable of distracting from said initial distraction corridor to a secondary distraction corridor and thereafter sequentially receiving a plurality of retractor blades for retracting from said secondary distraction corridor to thereby create an operative corridor to said surgical target site;
 - wherein at least one of said initial distraction system and one of said retractor blades includes at least one stimulation electrode.
6. (Currently amended) The system of claim 5, further comprising a control unit capable of electrically stimulating said at least one stimulation electrode, sensing a response of a nerve depolarized by said stimulation, determining at least one of nerve proximity and nerve [[a]]

direction from at least one of said initial distraction system and one of said retractor blades to the nerve based upon the sensed response, and communicating at least one of said nerve proximity and said nerve direction to a user.

7. (Original) The system of claim 6, further comprising an electrode configured to sense a neuromuscular response of a muscle coupled to said depolarized nerve, the electrode being operable to send the response to the control unit.

8. (Original) The system of claim 2, wherein said K-wire has a first stimulation electrode at a distal tip of the K-wire.

9. (Currently amended) The system of claim ~~[[1]]~~ 2, wherein said system for establishing an operative corridor to a surgical target site is configured to access a spinal target site.

10. (Currently amended) The system of claim ~~[[1]]~~ 2, wherein said system for establishing an operative corridor to a surgical target site is configured to establish said operative corridor via a lateral, trans-psoas approach.

11. (Original) The system of claim 6, further comprising a handle coupled to at least one of said initial distraction assembly and one of said retractor blades, the handle having at least one button for initiating the electrical stimulation from said control unit to said at least one stimulation electrode.

12. (Original) The system of claim 6, wherein the control unit comprises a display operable to display an electromyographic (EMG) response of the muscle.

13. (Original) The system of claim 6, wherein the control unit comprises a touch-screen display operable to receive commands from a user.

14. (Original) The system of claim 6, wherein the stimulation electrodes are positioned near a distal end of at least one of the initial distraction system and one of said retractor blades.

15. (Cancelled).

16. (Previously presented) A method of accessing a surgical target site, comprising the steps of:
creating an initial distraction corridor to the surgical target site by using a K-wire and at least one dilator capable of being slideably passed over said K-wire;
distracting from said initial distraction corridor to a secondary distraction corridor; and
sequentially introducing a plurality of retractor blades for retracting from said secondary distraction corridor to create an operative corridor to said surgical target site.

17. (Cancelled).

18. (Cancelled).

19. (Original) ~~[[The]]~~ A method of accessing a surgical target site ~~claim 15, further~~ comprising the steps of:

creating an initial distraction corridor through tissue extending between an incision point and a surgical target site via an initial distraction assembly;

distracting said tissue from said initial distraction corridor to a secondary distraction corridor;

introducing a plurality of retractor blades for retracting said tissue from said secondary distraction corridor to create an operative corridor to said surgical target site; and

providing a control unit capable of electrically stimulating ~~[[said]]~~ at least one stimulation electrode provided on said initial distraction assembly, sensing a response of a nerve depolarized by said stimulation, determining at least one of nerve proximity and nerve ~~[[a]]~~ direction from a ~~surgical accessory~~ said initial distraction assembly to the nerve based upon the sensed response, and communicating said direction to a user.

20. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein said step of distracting from said initial distraction corridor includes using a secondary distraction system.

21. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein said secondary distraction system includes at least two speculum blades capable of being moved generally apart from one another.